

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP		Date
		14 AUG 1985
TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. EX Registry		14 AUG 1985
2. DCI		16 AUG 1985
3. DCI		20 Aug 1985
4. DCI		rec'd 16 Aug.
Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

interesting  
 Appendix A really shows  
 nature/extent of Libya: Cuban  
 involvement

keep for  
 weekly book

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Room No.—Bldg.

01000-2

Phone No.

5041-102

☆ GPO : 1983 O - 381-529 (301)

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)  
 Prescribed by GSA  
 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT**  
**ROUTING SLIP**

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X		
2	DDCI		X		
3	EXDIR		X		
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI	X			
6	DDA				
7	DDO		X		
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OLL				
14	D/PAO				
15	VC/NIC				
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**SUSPENSE** \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Remarks

Executive Secretary

26 Jul 85

Date

3637 (10-81)

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SECRET

19 August 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: National Intelligence Officer for Near East and South Asia  
FROM: Director of Central Intelligence  
SUBJECT: Emerging Troubles

1. It seems to me that we should resensitize the President and NSC principals on the combination of troubles we see as possibly emerging. This will bring up to date the story we developed in the Don Regan briefing. For this purpose I wonder if you could do the following:

- a. Update the very good paper you did on Iran about two months ago.
- b. Do a similar paper on the Syrian/Iranian/Libyan squeeze to surround Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon.
- c. Perhaps there should be a separate piece on Lebanon. See the attached article by Georgie Anne Geyer which appeared in this morning's Washington Times.
- d. Do an update on the piece you did on Sudan shortly after the one you did on Iran.

25X1

William J. Casey

Attachment

25X1

SECRET

THE WASHINGTON TIMES  
19 August 1985

GEORGIE ANNE GEYER

## Planned chaos in Lebanon?

Several years ago, some members of the Lebanese government of more-or-less President Amin Gemayel estimated the value of the shells and bullets expended on only one night of savage fighting there at \$5 million.

That kind of extraordinary outlay of money and weaponry — a development privately remarked upon with a kind of awe among analysts from Western Europe to the Middle East — is leading to some startling new speculation on what Lebanon really is all about.

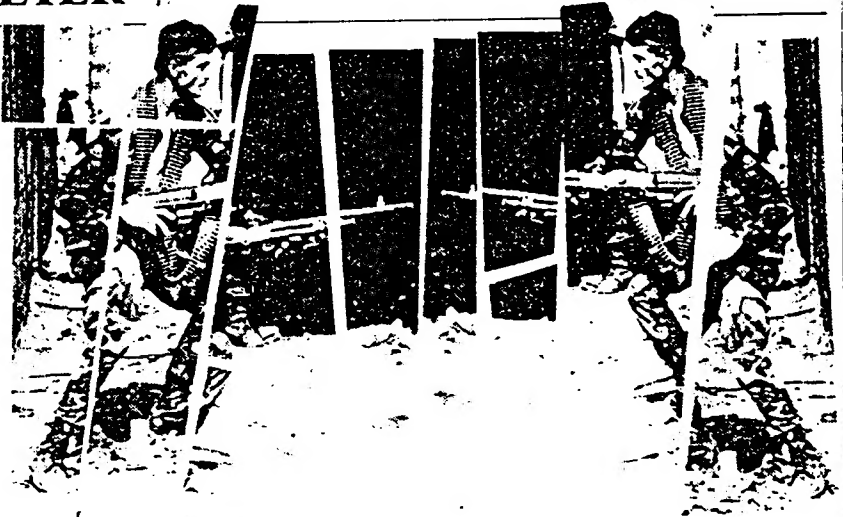
Some of them are saying that, far from being an accidental or out-of-control war, Lebanon, on many levels, is a deliberate and planned chaos. As one analyst intimately connected with the war put it to me:

"The story not told is that this is an international war. It is the Spanish Civil War of our times. At stake are a number of things, from the fate of the Palestinians to whether the Soviets take over the whole area.

"One key area the Soviets did not control was Lebanon. Now, there is

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Georgie Anne Geyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.



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*The Lebanon war most definitely is being used and molded from outside, in particular by the Soviets.*

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Soviet control — but negatively." He paused for emphasis. "This is Vietnam II," he added.

What is important to watch in Lebanon is the sheer amount of weaponry and money for weaponry. This tells both the story and at the same time why this story is so dangerous that none of these analysts wanted to be quoted.

Basically, they agree on this argument:

Lebanon, with its longtime deli-

cate balance between factions, could have fallen apart into warring clans and sectors. But, without the little-reported and unprecedented international supply of arms, it would never have reached the stage of savagery that goes on day after day even now.

There are missiles launched from trucks, and they are shot off at the rate of 36 every half-minute. For the most common gun, the 152mm, every shell costs \$1,000. Private armies have D-72 tanks, which the Soviets give to some Warsaw Pact countries; and some Palestinian groups have helicopters.

The enormous preponderance of weapons comes across the Black Sea from the Soviet Union through the Bosphorus to land at such ports as Tyre and Latakia. Some come directly by land across Syria, again with Soviet markings.

Figures used by the Foreign and

Commonwealth Office in London say that Syria, the Soviets' main foothold in the Arab world, heads the list of Soviet-arms recipients for the last five years. In 1983 alone, supplies to it were worth about \$1.7 billion.

One curiosity also little known is that the Soviets obtained about 20 percent of their hard currency earnings, again in 1983 alone, from repayments of principle and interest on arms sales in these countries.

So while the attention of the leaders of the world's traditionally organized countries (the United

States and Western Europe) is focused on the "big" issues of nuclear arms and their control, it is telling that virtually no one is watching the supposedly "peripheral" area of Lebanon.

I called the prestigious International Institute of Strategic Studies in London and asked whether they had any information on the amounts of arms going into Lebanon.

"In a word, no," a military spokesman told me. "We watch the big stuff." Then he asked the key question: "How do you cover stuff from the Syrians to their proteges? From Iran to the Hezbollah? To Christians from Cyprus? Knowledgeable sources can't,

because the data is too scarce."

Because the entire Lebanon war is orchestrated in such an "irregular" manner, the constituted authority of the world cannot get a grip on it. And, indeed, that is precisely why it is orchestrated in such a way.

One caveat: it would be far too much to say that the entire Lebanon war, which now has gone on for 10 horrifying years, was planned from afar — from Moscow or Damascus. There are too many fissiparous protagonists in Lebanon.

But what begins to become clear when you separate some of the

strands of the Lebanon war is that it most definitely is being used and molded from outside, in particular by the Soviets, through their macabre arms input and the control that gives them.

The useful chaos of the moment can, then, in their eyes, lead to a quite different future, as yet unforeseen, one in which the Soviet Union plays a major role. The analysts also say, for instance, that the little-known Lebanese Communist Party increasingly is inserting itself into important posts.

The Spanish Civil War of our time? When one thinks about it, it doesn't seem as unlikely as it might sound at first.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

DDI- 02861-85

4 June 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence  
VIA: Acting Deputy Director for Intelligence  
FROM: John L. Helgerson  
Director of African and Latin American Analysis  
SUBJECT: Mozambique

25X1

1. I am concerned about the policy implications of the deteriorating military and economic situation in Mozambique, and would like to bring you up to date on recent developments that have heightened our concern and what we are doing to improve our reporting for the policy community.

2. Over the past six months the RENAMO insurgency has gained ground and is now threatening a major attack on Maputo. Economic discontent is rising as the regime is unable to deal with its military and economic problems.

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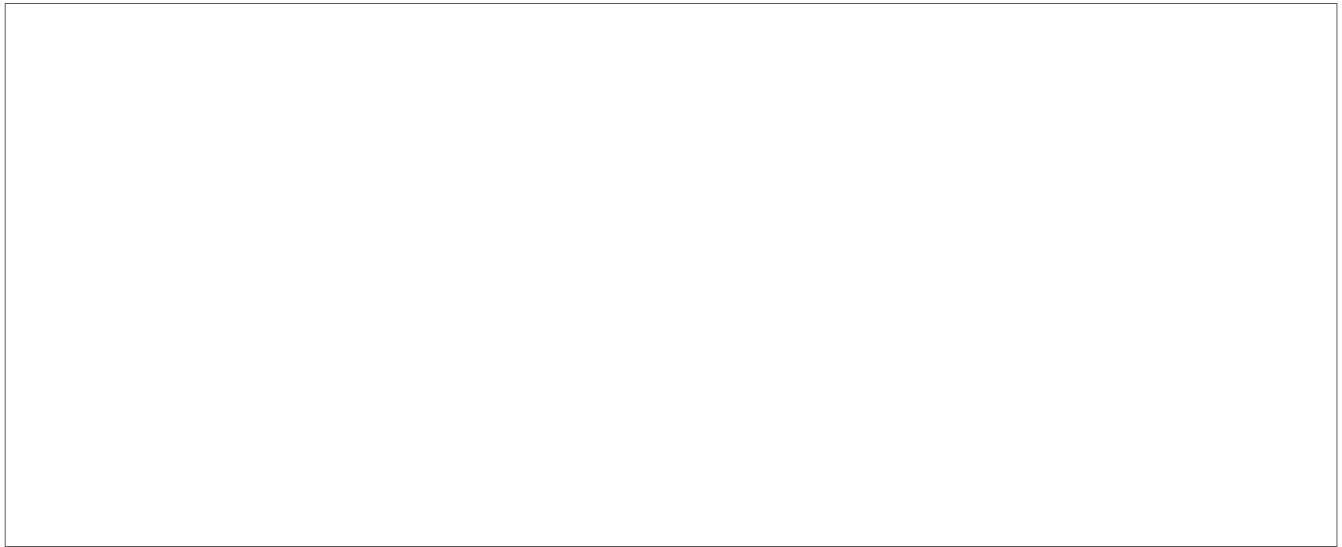
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John L. Helgerson



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